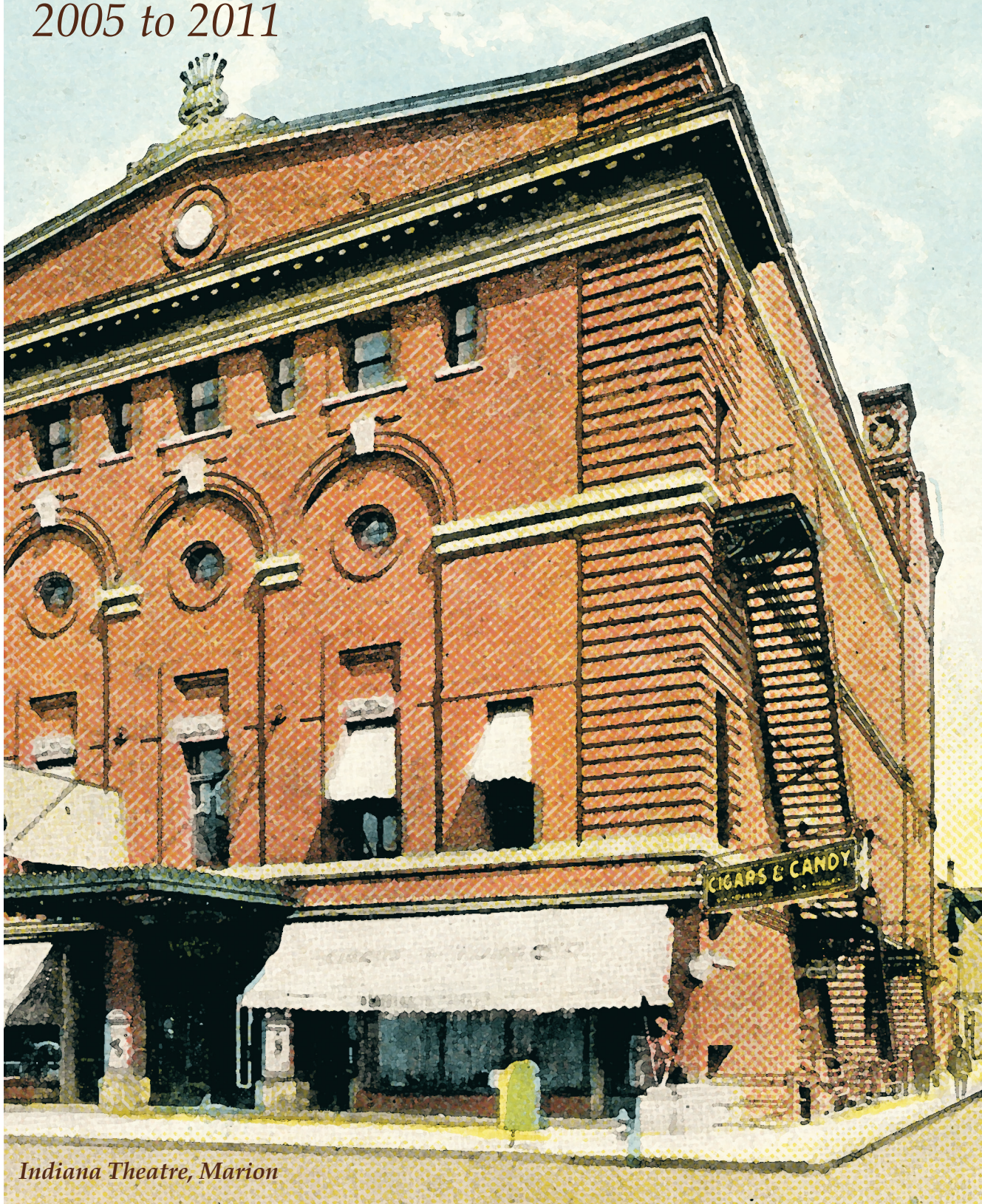
Cultural Resources Management Plan

Indiana

2005 to 2011



Indiana Theatre, Marion

DNR
Indiana Department of Natural Resources

INDIANA DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Mission Statement

The Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology promotes the conservation of Indiana's cultural resources through public education efforts, financial incentives including several grant and tax credit programs, and the administration of state and federally mandated legislation.

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.
Governor

Kyle J. Hupfer
State Historic
Preservation Officer

Jon C. Smith
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

Compiled and Edited by:
Malia D. Savarino and Steven D. Kennedy

Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, 2005

Wabash and Erie Canal, Delphi

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Success Stories

Throughout this publication are success story narratives that illustrate the variety of preservation and archaeology efforts occurring around Indiana. Many of the local organizations partnered with the DHPA and used state and federal preservation programs to assist their activities. These successes could not have been achieved without the dedication and hard work of many Hoosier preservationists and archaeologists working together in partnership.

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., Governor
Kyle J. Hupfer, Director

DNR Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.in.gov

INDIANA DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Dear Fellow Hoosiers:

Over the past two years the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA) has been reviewing and revising Indiana's Cultural Resources Management Plan, 1998-2003. In analyzing the progress since the implementation of the first plan, we are proud to report that 85% of the targeted strategies were accomplished. This success is due in large part to the commitment and dedication of our many preservation partners throughout the state. Indiana's Cultural Resources Management Plan is not just a plan for the DHPA, but for all Hoosiers—to protect and preserve the heritage that we value and share. We hope that collectively we can achieve even more of our goals during the next seven years.

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the previous plan and to establish the goals and objectives for the revision, the DHPA held regional public input sessions in nine different locations throughout Indiana. The perspectives, opinions, and suggestions from individuals and organizations concerned with preservation were essential to create a "living" plan that will serve the needs and priorities of the resources and people of Indiana. Although it is not possible to recognize by name everyone who participated, we would like to thank a few key players who devoted an immense amount of time and energy to assist us in developing Indiana's planning document:

- The Preservation Plan Advisory Committee, a committed group of 39 people representing different organizations that focus on a myriad of interests, including ethnic heritage, archaeology, heritage tourism, and small town and rural preservation to name just a few. These folks guided the DHPA's efforts and helped establish the framework for this new planning tool.
- The staff of the DHPA, who made the long journeys needed to conduct the public input sessions throughout Indiana. Specifically, Steve Kennedy and Malia Savarino, our Grants Section, who not only assisted in the lengthy public input sessions, but were also heavily involved in the drafting, editing, and final polishing that makes this plan user-friendly and effective.

We sincerely thank all of you who gave of your time to create an excellent product that will guide preservation efforts for the next seven years! We encourage your continued advocacy and involvement in the coming years. Please continue to use the *Guide to State Preservation Services* for information on the DHPA's programs, and stay informed on preservation and archaeology news and events through our semi-annual newsletter, *Preserving Indiana*, and on-line at www.IN.gov/dnr/historic. Thank you for your interest and participation.

Sincerely,

Kyle J. Hupfer
State Historic Preservation Officer

Jon C. Smith
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Then, ca. 1940s

Now, 2005

Homestead Hotel, West Baden

Originally known as "Springs Valley," Orange County, Indiana was a popular resort destination where people came for mineral water therapies even before the Civil War. By the turn of the 20th century, the area was peppered with hotels serving as both mineral spas and gambling establishments. Constructed in 1913, the Homestead Hotel faces the main entrance to the domed West Baden Springs Hotel. Although the spa and casino trades were sorely damaged by the Great Depression, the Homestead Hotel remained in service until 1976. Following the hotel's closure, it served as a dormitory for the Northwood Institute until 1984, and then stood vacant for fifteen years. In 1999, the Southern VI Corporation, a rural community development corporation, and the Homestead Development Corporation joined forces to save this significant property. They successfully combined various state and federal financial incentives to help fund this project, including the Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit for historic preservation, affordable housing tax credits, the Indiana Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit, and the Indiana Housing Finance Authority's HOME Investment Partnership. The completed project resulted in the creation of 25 apartment units and rehabilitation of the street level storefronts for commercial occupants.

The State Historic Preservation Office

The Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA) is the designated State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for Indiana. The DHPA's location within the Department of Natural Resources mirrors the structure of the federal government's official preservation agency; the National Park Service is a part of the U.S. Department of the Interior. As the state counterpart to the National Park Service, the DHPA is the key partner for federal preservation programming in Indiana.

The DHPA is one of the smaller divisions within the Department of Natural Resources. Its staff of about 22 people includes professional preservationists, archaeologists, and historians, as well as interns and office support staff. The director of the DHPA is the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer. Together, the director and staff of the DHPA are charged with the day-to-day administration of state and federal programs for preservation and archaeology in Indiana.

Regular duties of the SHPO include identifying and documenting historic structures and archaeological sites, managing databases and archives of archaeological and cultural resource sites, conducting legally required reviews of state and federally assisted projects for the protection of cultural resources, and managing financial incentive programs for preservation activities. In addition, the office promotes public education, develops special initiatives, and engages in partnerships that help meet identified needs for preservation programming in Indiana.

State Historic Preservation Office
Indiana Department of Natural Resources,
Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
402 W. Washington St., Room W274
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone: 317-232-1646
Fax: 317-232-0693
E-mail: dhpa@dnr.IN.gov
Website: www.IN.gov/dnr/historic

Kyle J. Hupfer, Director of the Department of Natural Resources
State Historic Preservation Officer

Jon C. Smith, Director of the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Archaeology Section:
Dr. James R. Jones III, *State Archaeologist*
Amy L. Johnson, *Archaeologist*
William L. Mangold, *Archaeologist*
Christopher D. Koeppel, *Archaeologist*
Cathy L. Draeger, *Archaeologist*
Dr. Christopher R. Andres, *Archaeologist*

Grants Section:
Steven D. Kennedy, *Chief of Grants and Administration*
Malia D. Savarino, *Assistant Grants Manager*

Historic Structures Review Section:
John L. Carr, *Chief of Historic Structures Review*
Karie A. Brudis, *Historic Structures Reviewer*
Shana N. Kelso, *Historic Structures Reviewer*
Adrienne G. Schmetzer, *Historic Structures Reviewer*
Miriam L. Widenhofer, *Historic Structures Review Assistant*

Special Projects Section:
Jeannie R. Regan-Dinius, *Special Projects Coordinator*
Douglas K. Fivecoat, *Website Designer*

Survey and Registration Section:
Frank D. Hurdis, Jr., *Chief of Survey and Registration*
Paul C. Diebold, *Architectural Historian*
Amy E. Walker, *Survey and Registration Assistant*

Tax Credit Section:
David B. Duvall, *Historical Architect*

Office Support:
Karen L. Hanes, *Administrative Assistant*
Susan L. Judy, *Secretary*

State Historic Preservation Review Board
Kyle J. Hupfer, *State Historic Preservation Officer and Chairman*
John J. Newman, *Historian and Vice-Chairman*
Donald Cochran, *Archaeologist*
Julie Donnell, *Citizen Member*
Harry Murphy, *Archaeologist*
Kent Schuette, *Architect*
Andrew Seager, *Architect and Architectural Historian*
William L. Selm, *Citizen Member*
Barbara Trimble, *Citizen Member*
Jon C. Smith, *Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer and Ex Officio Member*

Astra Theater, Jasper

The Preservation Plan Advisory Committee

The following thirty-nine Hoosiers answered the call to join the Preservation Plan Advisory Committee. The DHPA is extremely grateful to these individuals for their time and input, their careful consideration of the preservation needs of the entire state, and their continued dedication to the cause of preservation in Indiana.

Jennifer Anderson
Lawrence County Convention and Visitors Bureau; Indiana Main Street Council
Eileen Baitcher
Indiana Jewish Historical Society
Patricia Barnes
Indiana Women's History Association
Dr. Robert Barrows
Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis, Public History Program
Pamela Bennett
Indiana Historical Bureau
Susan Branigin
Historic New Harmony
James Cadoret
Huntington County GIS
Donald Cochran
Ball State University, Department of Anthropology; State Historic Preservation Review Board
Judy Collins
National Park Service, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore
Beth Compton
Office of Governor Frank O'Bannon
Dr. Nancy Conner
Indiana Humanities Council
Gwen Crenshaw
Indiana Freedom Trails
Sanford Garner
A2SO4 Architects
Wilma Gibbs
Indiana Historical Society
Dr. James Glass
Ball State University, Department of Architecture
Representative Brian Hasler
Indiana House of Representatives
Nancy Hiestand
City of Bloomington, Housing and Neighborhood Development
Dorothy Ilgen
Indiana Arts Commission
Representative Sheila Klinker
Indiana House of Representatives
Dan McCain
Carroll County Wabash & Erie Canal, Inc.
Dr. Robert McCullough
Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne, Department of Anthropology
Steve McShane
Indiana University Northwest, Calumet Regional Archives
Senator James Merritt
Indiana Senate
Chris Meyer
Gary, Indiana
Don Orban
City of Fort Wayne, Department of Community Development
Rachel Perry
Department of Natural Resources, State Museum and Historic Sites
Pamela Peters
Indiana Freedom Trails
Kent Schuette
Wabash Valley Trust for Historic Preservation; Emeritus Advisor to the National Trust for Historic Preservation
Dr. Mark Schurr
University of Notre Dame, Department of Anthropology

Westleigh Farms Barn, Peru

Along the Frances Slocum Trail in Miami County, in a potential rural historic district that has been identified as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the Westleigh Farm is central to one of the densest and most diverse collections of rural historic resources in Indiana. This concentration of resources includes a Native American sacred site, an archaeological village site, a Miami Chief's treaty house, and many farmhouse sites representing historical periods from 1828 to the Great Depression. One of the younger resources, the Westleigh Farm is associated with world-famous songwriter and Peru native Cole Porter. The farm's 1920s Colonial Revival mansion was the home of Porter's mother and was the songwriter's place of residence in the state. The Westleigh Farms / Cole Porter House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2003. The main barn was originally constructed around 1913 to house livestock, but because Westleigh was listed in the National Register and was still a working farm, the owners were able to utilize the federal Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit program to repair and adapt the structure. They hired a well-known practitioner of timber frame construction techniques to convert the historic barn to accommodate modern farm machinery. In 2004, the DHPA recognized the Kubesch family with the Outstanding Rural Preservation Award for taking pains to retain this significant feature of their farm at a time when many historic farm resources are abandoned or demolished because they cannot be easily adapted to modern farm functions.

Senator Vi Simpson
Indiana Senate
John Staicer
Historic Madison, Inc.
Suzanne Stanis
Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
Dona Stokes-Lucas
Indiana Freedom Trails
Terry Sweeney
Indianapolis Downtown, Inc.
Jennifer Swenson
Office of First Lady Judy O'Bannon
Troy Thompson
HNTB Architects; International Council on Monuments and Sites
Scott Truex
Ball State University, College of Architecture and Planning Indianapolis Center
John Warner
Weintraut and Associates, Inc.
Marianna Weinzapfel
Department of Commerce, Office of Tourism

The DHPA would also like to thank several individuals from the National Park Service for their invaluable guidance and advice throughout the planning process and for their thoughtful commentary on the revised drafts of Indiana's Cultural Resources Management Plan, 2005-2011.

Susan Renaud
Senior Resource Planner, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.
Carol Ahlgren
Historian, National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office
Diane Miller
National Network to Freedom Coordinator, National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office

Introduction

As the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA) staff began the process of revising Indiana's Cultural Resources Management Plan, they sought guidance from the Preservation Plan Advisory Committee, consulted preservation and archaeology advocates and professionals, and traveled the state seeking public input. Although preservation means many things to many people, Hoosiers agree that preserving our past is important. Now more than ever, it is important to preserve historic and cultural resources that reflect a true image of our past and represent the lives of many, rather than just a few.

As the preservation constituency grows, so does public recognition of the resources worthy of preservation. Most Hoosiers recognize the need to maintain our grandest public landmarks, but there is also growing appreciation for the value of the vernacular and the more humble and ephemeral places of everyday life. There is now a meaningful interest in preserving the imprint of human activity on the landscape in all of its different forms. The diversity of our population mirrors the variety of historic and cultural resources that surround us, and the DHPA is launching further efforts to identify and preserve places that were previously overlooked. As Hoosiers participate in these efforts in growing numbers, they recognize that looking to the future involves looking back to the history and values that are the foundation of our society.

What Are Cultural Resources?

Cultural resources are the vestiges of an extremely diverse heritage of human occupation, such as buildings, structures, sites, objects, and landscape features. They are reminders of and physical connections to our common past, and they tell us about who we are as Hoosiers. Most people recognize that county courthouses, mansions, and Native American mounds are culturally significant, but there are so many more resources that help tell the story of Indiana.

When dealing with an extremely large number of individual resources, it is easier to consider them by groups or categories. These "resource types" tell a lot about specific periods in history – such as early statehood or the Civil War era, or about specific themes – such as industrial technology or transportation. A few of the better-known resource types include Native American village sites, one-room schoolhouses, covered bridges, Carnegie Libraries, historic downtowns, and railroad depots. Some of the less recognized resource types include small archaeological sites dating back thousands of years, neighborhoods of workers' cottages, African-American settlements, cemeteries, farmsteads and barns, formally designed parks and boulevards, and historic theaters.

Cultural resource management requires consideration of the wide-ranging needs of all types of sites and structures, both above and below ground. This includes identifying resource types and individual resources, recognizing threats to these

Haynes House, Fort Wayne
Designed by Frank Lloyd Wright

resources, working with constituent groups and property owners, engaging in public education initiatives, developing programs to meet preservation needs, and working together as partners to protect and preserve our state's heritage.

Why Is Preservation Important?

Preservation is more than saving single sites or buildings; preservation maintains features of our environment and communities that contribute to our overall quality of life. Although part of a larger American history, Indiana has its own unique heritage of early peoples, settlement, development, and culture. Hoosier qualities are embodied in places from Evansville to South Bend, Terre Haute to Richmond, New Albany to Gary, and Vincennes to Elkhart. There are no other places quite like Angel Mounds, Ligonier, New Harmony, French Lick and West Baden Springs, Rising Sun, Goshen, and Corydon. There is a uniqueness to the neighborhoods, downtowns, parks, and boulevards in Lafayette, Madison, Crown Point, Fort Wayne, and Indianapolis. All of Indiana's communities, large and small, convey a "sense of place" that is truly like no other.

Beyond philosophical arguments for preserving a sense of place, there is an important and demonstrated tangible effect of preservation to consider. Preservation is a significant economic tool in the revitalization of blighted neighborhoods and declining commercial downtowns. Stabilizing properties in neighborhoods and business districts reduces vacancy, vandalism, and crime. Economic development through preservation slows urban sprawl, conserves prime agricultural land, promotes job creation, and increases the local tax base. In short, preservation also contributes to sustaining the economic lifeblood of our communities.

The combination of preserving our unique heritage and improving the economic health of our communities creates a sense of pride and ownership among Indiana's citizens, whether they were born Hoosiers or became Hoosiers. Our statewide community encompasses Native Americans, the descendants of the French, Irish, African-American, German, and Italian settlers, the growing demographic of more recent Hispanic and Eastern European immigrants, and the highly mobile young American population. Whether our ancestors occupied

this territory for generations or we are newly transplanted in Indiana, we are a community that shares responsibility for stewardship of the Hoosier heritage that we have inherited in the 21st century.

Who Should Use This Plan?

The National Historic Preservation Act requires each State Historic Preservation Office to periodically prepare and implement a comprehensive statewide preservation plan, but this document is not simply a task list for the DHPA. Indiana's Cultural Resources Management Plan is for preservation advocates who believe in protecting and preserving historic and cultural resources and making them viable and important components of Indiana communities. This plan also provides a framework of preservation strategy to be used by other state agencies, local governments, community organizations, private firms, and officials whose decisions and activities impact historic and cultural resources. Using this plan, communities can creatively address their own preservation concerns, challenges, and opportunities. This document can also serve to open a dialogue with non-preservationists to find common ground for building healthy economic development, responsible community growth, and an appreciation for Indiana's past as well as its future.

The Importance of Partnerships

Preservation activity will not be effective when it is driven only by a single state government agency or by any organization or individual working without the benefit of collaboration. Preservation efforts are most effective when partnerships are developed to accomplish parallel missions. This plan provides a vision and a blueprint for partners to work together to educate Hoosiers about historic preservation and archaeology, to strengthen protection efforts, and to promote preservation and revitalization efforts for all types of resources. Just as this preservation plan was developed with input from people and organizations all around Indiana, so it must be carried out by state, regional, and local partners in all regions of the state.

The National Historic Preservation Act provides a mechanism for creating federal-state-local partnerships. Through its various programs and financial incentives, the National Park Service partners with the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, which in turn partners with local entities to accomplish important local projects that help meet the goals of this plan. Local level partners include municipal governments, educational institutions, not-for-profit organizations, commercial property owners, educators, developers, and interested citizens. These partnerships have resulted in archaeological investigations, National Register listings, public education programs, rehabilitation of historic buildings, community preservation plans, and training opportunities. As new needs arise and programs are developed, new partners are identified and partnerships are formed.

The Time Frame for This Plan

This first revision of Indiana's Cultural Resources Management Plan will be in effect for seven years, from 2005 through 2011. The DHPA staff determined that this period of time will best meet the needs of Indiana's preservation program. During the first two years, the new plan will be introduced and distributed statewide. Over the course of the next few years, the DHPA staff will continue to promote awareness of the plan while beginning to gauge the effectiveness of the revised goals, objectives, and strategies in addressing Indiana's preservation needs and priorities. In the last two years of the plan period, the DHPA will begin the process of re-evaluating the plan, developing a new advisory committee, identifying emerging issues and concerns, meeting with constituents around the state, and developing the second revision of Indiana's Cultural Resources Management Plan for the years 2012-2018.

Next Step Education Through Archaeology Project, Indianapolis

Between 1999 and 2005, Martin University received a total of $45,000 in Historic Preservation Fund matching grants from the DHPA for its Indiana College Preparatory Program: Next Step Education Through Archaeology Project. This important public education and outreach program is an annual opportunity for about 25 predominately minority students from Indianapolis high schools to participate in a six-week summer field school. Each student works on a specific research project related to an archaeological site investigation at Fort Harrison State Park. At the end of the field school, these students present their hypothesis, observations, and conclusions in a public symposium. The program uses multi-disciplinary methods and techniques used in archaeology to stimulate students' interest in the sciences. The students are exposed to scientific methods in general and the science of archaeology in particular. In addition, they have the opportunity to hone their computer, writing, and public speaking skills. This training helps foster an appreciation for Indiana's cultural heritage and prepares the students to compete and succeed in college. The success of this program has been measured by the high percentage of students who return to this program in successive summers and the numbers of students who go on to college. In 2002, the DHPA presented Martin University and the Next Step Education Through Archaeology Project with the Indiana Archaeology Award.

Indiana's Cultural Resources

The following discussion is intended to identify common resource types and themes and provide a few specific examples. It is by no means a comprehensive list, but represents the major areas of interest and emerging issues for preservation and archaeology in Indiana.

Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Sites

Long before Indiana became the 19th state, Native Americans hunted, farmed, and built large communities here. Some prehistoric sites date back as far as 10,000 B.C. The rich legacy of Indiana's prehistoric archaeology includes campsites, village locations, hunting and butchering sites, and major earthwork complexes like those at Mounds State Park in Anderson and Angel Mounds, a National Historic Landmark near Evansville. Historic archaeological resources date from about 1650 A.D. to the 1950s and were created by peoples of many different ethnic and cultural backgrounds. These sites include the unique land division patterns of early French communities in Vincennes and Vevay, the remains of pioneer settlers' cabins, the locations of African-American farmsteads

Taylor Property Archaeology Project, Hamilton County

Archaeological investigations at the Taylor property, which is owned by the Hamilton County Parks and Recreation Department, have been conducted by three Indiana colleges – Ball State University, Indiana University-Purdue University at Fort Wayne, and Indiana State University – with the assistance of Historic Preservation Fund grants from the DHPA. These investigations have identified more than a dozen sites that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The identification, mapping, and subsequent test excavations of prehistoric habitation sites and earthworks on the property have yielded a tremendous amount of information about the late prehistoric cultures in the White River valley and their interactions with the occupations of other regions of the Midwest. Financial assistance from the DHPA and the cooperation of all parties involved has allowed Hamilton County to establish the first park system in the state that focuses as much attention on its archaeological resources as its natural resources. This has lead to an outstanding program of preservation, investigation, and interpretation of significant archaeological heritage. For their remarkable efforts, the DHPA awarded the Hamilton County Parks and Recreation Department with the Indiana Archaeology Award in 2003.

and communities like those in Randolph and Gibson Counties, the locations of demolished urban buildings, and even the deposits at former mills, canals, brick kilns, and industrial sites. Indiana's archaeological resources also include historic shipwrecks in Lake Michigan. Although Indiana has more than 49,000 identified archaeological sites, the majority of the state is yet to be surveyed for potential prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. A more complete picture of Indiana's early peoples will come about as more sites are identified, investigated, and researched.

Houses and Neighborhoods

Many Hoosiers recognize the importance of the grand houses of our most famous citizens, such as William Henry Harrison's 1803 brick Federal style house "Grouseland" in Vincennes and President Benjamin Harrison's 1876 Italianate house in Indianapolis. However, preservationists also treasure more humble and modest residences that housed everyday Hoosier families. Indiana has a wealth of single family homes and multi-family buildings that reflect the history of the state and the development of its cities and towns. The vernacular single-pen log cabin is now a rarity, but Indiana is rich in other vernacular housing forms, from German half-timbered houses in Adams and Franklin Counties, to shotgun houses in Ohio River towns, to the tall narrow I-houses found throughout the state. Pattern books, pre-cut kit dwellings, and other mail order housing provided thousands of starter homes. As Indiana's cities expanded, multi-family housing developed. In Lafayette, building conditions favored denser development than in comparable towns, and row houses and flats were constructed. In Indianapolis, developers lined streetcar routes with garden apartments and English flats. Architects embellished them with fine Indiana limestone, terra cotta, and decorative brick work.

Indiana's terrain encouraged the growth of free-standing, single family homes that established both urban and suburban neighborhoods. Houses made of brick, painted clapboard, and stonework – whether owned by industrialists, clerks, or shop workers – stand side-by-side in many communities. Evansville's Riverside neighborhood grew like those of many Hoosier river towns, with all manner of 19th and 20th century houses built on lots of varying sizes. Other neighborhoods, like Bloomington's West Side Historic District, tell the story of early settlement and hard-working families. Somewhat in contrast, creators of planned suburban neighborhoods sought to establish a framework for communities. Highland Park Neighborhood Historic District in Lafayette, for example, was planned as a Victorian Romantic era landscape with artistically winding streets. Irvington (1870) also represents the Romantic landscape in neighborhood planning, as does its later counterpart, Forest Hills (1922), both in Indianapolis. The National Register now includes the post World War II era neighborhoods in Indiana. Developers immortalized Allied victories in the Normain Heights Historic District in Mishawaka by naming streets for famous battles when they platted the area in 1946. The pattern of ethnic or immigrant enclaves, neighborhoods of people who shared a common national origin, are also represented in Indiana's National Register listings. One example is the Flanner House Homes Historic District, a

neighborhood of homes developed in the 1950s for African-American families by Flanner House.

Cities and Towns

Many Hoosiers easily identify with our small towns, with their commercial cores and surrounding residential areas. Brick, stone, and sometimes wood frame commercial blocks line the main crossroads of our small towns. Many bear cast-iron storefronts made by Evansville's Mesker Iron Works and transported in pieces by railroad. During the early 20th century, Indiana's big city downtowns became home to multi-story steel and concrete framed buildings, enriched with terra cotta and native brick and limestone. The National Trust for Historic Preservation recognized Madison, Indiana as a unique surviving river town when it designated the community as one of three initial case studies for a national pilot program for their Main Street program in 1977. As they settled in cities and towns, Hoosiers built structures that reflected their community values: government buildings, places of worship, and community centers of recreation and entertainment. Courthouses grew with the times, from wood frame to brick or stone structures. Some counties invested in high-style architectural grandeur, such as the stunning Allen County Courthouse in Fort Wayne.

Education was also valued throughout Indiana's past, beginning in the many one-room schools throughout the state. Urban schools like the 1927 Woodrow Wilson Junior High School in Terre Haute illustrate later school architecture. Historic schools of all kinds are threatened by declining neighborhood enrollment, redistricting, demolition by neglect, and the perceived obsolescence and technological incompatibility of older buildings. Libraries also face the same threat. Community public libraries, many funded through the Carnegie grants from 1898-1919, are also being abandoned for more modern buildings.

Ethnic and Religious Resources

The diversity of settlers in Indiana is evident in the state's historic resources. French traders and colonists left remnants of their lives in Lafayette, Vincennes, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, and Switzerland County. Germans were the largest ethnic group to settle Indiana, even before it became a state in 1816. Their diverse religious backgrounds – including Amish, Jewish, Catholic, and Lutheran – had a significant impact on Indiana's communities and built environment. This German heritage in Indiana is extant throughout the state from rural areas, such as Dubois County, to metropolitan areas like Indianapolis, Evansville, and Fort Wayne. While Europeans made up the majority of Indiana's early settlers, African-Americans also immigrated to

Sons of Israel Congregation, South Bend

Garfield Park

the state to work in growing cities and establish agricultural communities. Before the Civil War, many of the free blacks living in Indiana were joined by African-Americans who had fled from Southern enslavement either on their own or with the assistance of the Underground Railroad network. An effort to research, document, and preserve the sites associated with the movement to help people escaping enslavement has yielded exciting information about Underground Railroad activity and African-American history in Indiana.

Religious places demonstrate the strong faith of many Hoosiers and the importance of religion in community spirit and everyday life. Indiana has always been a place of many faiths, and its historic houses of worship reflect this heritage. From the former synagogues in Ligonier, to Catholic complexes in Oldenburg, to Quaker meeting houses founded along the National Road, Indiana has places of faith varying from simple rooms to extravagantly adorned spaces.

Transportation and Infrastructure

Indiana's motto, Crossroads of America, reflects the importance of transportation-related historic places. Access to transportation and changes in transportation played important roles in the growth and settlement of Indiana. Many towns were founded along waterways and thrived with the river trades of the White River, the Wabash River, and the Ohio River. Canal development, like the Wabash and Erie Canal and the Whitewater Canal, also encouraged the development of commercial centers. However, canal travel was surpassed in the mid-19th century by the expansion of the railroad. Easy movement of passengers and freight contributed

Indianapolis Parks and Boulevard System, Marion County

George Edward Kessler, a nationally recognized civic and landscape planner, created a park plan for the Indianapolis Board of Park Commissioners in 1908. His bold plan connected existing parks, created major new ones, and found a way to pay for the scheme. His protégé, Lawrence Sheridan, implemented the plan over several decades following Kessler's death in Indianapolis in 1923. Nearly a century later, the Indianapolis Parks & Recreation Department's intention to nominate this legacy to the National Register of Historic Places was just as bold as Kessler's original idea – a non-contiguous district of more than 3,400 acres comprising eight major parks, dozens of miles of parkway, and numerous historic bridges, all within a single nomination. It is one of few nominations of its size and type in the country. The City of Indianapolis received a Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) matching grant to prepare the National Register nomination. The listing received a Merit Award from the Central Indiana Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects in 2003. The City continued its commitment to the Kessler System by using two subsequent HPF grants to develop a master preservation and interpretive plan for the park and boulevard system and create construction documents to rehabilitate the Thomas Taggart Memorial located in Riverside Park. In 2005, the DHPA presented the Indianapolis Parks & Recreation Department with an award for Outstanding Commitment to a Resource for its dedication to preserving the Kessler Park and Boulevard System.

to a significant expansion in the number and population of Indiana's cities and towns. Though quickly dwindling in number, many historic depots still stand as reminders of the preeminence of railroads in the 19th and 20th centuries. Indiana is also known for its covered bridges, such as the fine examples in Rush and Parke Counties. However, Indiana's engineers played a national role in bridge construction. Daniel Luten designed bridges across North America; one of the fine examples of his work in the state is the 1927 Carrollton Bridge in Carroll County. While covered bridges convey a sense of rural nostalgia, other types of bridges are nonetheless historic and threatened. Iron and concrete bridges, built for the heavy weight and speed of railroad and automobile traffic, are increasingly disappearing – the victims of neglect, damage, and improvement projects.

Rural, Agricultural, and Designed Landscapes

Indiana's farms and historic landscapes reflect centuries of occupation. Farming was the number one contributor to the Indiana economy throughout the 19th century. Hoosiers understand the importance of the rural landscape. Though seemingly "natural," farmers have in fact carefully manipulated the land by clearing it for growing agricultural crops, raising cattle and other livestock, and building complexes to house the machinery and functions of farms. Historic farmsteads often include a broad collection of buildings that tell the story of a diversified operation, such as barns, silos, milk houses, corn cribs, chicken houses, and smokehouses. In the city, Hoosiers manipulated land for recreation by creating parks, boulevards, and open spaces. Though not a native of Indiana, George Edward Kessler created a magnificent body of works in our state, designing park systems for Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, and Terre Haute. Hoosiers have expressed a broad concern for the future of our planned landscapes, whether in town or in the country.

Industrial Indiana

The early 20th century was a time of unparalleled development in Indiana. Grain, wool, and saw mills continued to anchor the edges of small towns and downtowns; however, the industrial revolution saw the creation of steel mills and automobile plants. Grain mills, like the Mansfield Roller Mills in Parke County, give us a glimpse of the early industries once plentiful in the state. Much of Indiana's industry remained based on natural resources: hardwood stands in southern Indiana fed the Showers Furniture plant in Bloomington, clay deposits provided the raw material for Clay County's brick plants. In central and north central Indiana, exploitation of natural gas deposits brought sudden industrial growth, such as the Ball Brothers glass works in Muncie. The industrial landscape is visually very different from the obvious beauty of the designed landscape or neighborhoods of 19th century housing; however, industry provided the economic means for their existence. The steel industry dominated northern Indiana and the Gary-Calumet area starting in the early 20th century and was a significant contributor to metropolitan development in the state and around the country. Indiana also became home to a growing auto industry in the early

20th century, as reflected in historic places as diverse as the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, the Auburn-Cord-Duesenberg plants in Auburn and Connersville, and the Wheeler-Schebler Carburetor Company and the Stutz Motor Car Company in Indianapolis. Massive complexes, often lacking aesthetic qualities and plagued by environmental factors, present some of the many challenges to preserving 20th century industrial sites.

The Recent Past

Many of the historic resources listed above have 20th century counterparts. These more recent places are quickly becoming some of the state's most endangered sites because they are not immediately recognized as "historic" resources or having the potential to be designated as historic places in the very near future. As these resources are threatened by even newer development, we should seize the opportunity to document and preserve them. Hoosiers are increasingly concerned about preserving the artifacts of our own contemporary heritage. National trends – such as the rise of automobile transportation, post World War II housing development, and the orientation of commerce to the car – vastly altered our towns and countryside. Technology has revolutionized materials for homes, like the Coambs Lustron House in Porter County. Innovative modern design has made Columbus, Indiana's collection of architecture a National Historic Landmark. However, less obvious places, like diners, drive-in theaters, early strip malls, and subdivisions of starter homes, are all unique facets of 20th century life. Failure to preserve examples of these recent resources leaves a gap in the built environment that otherwise illustrates the continuum of Indiana's history.

Corridors and Byways

Linking historic places is a significant new trend in how people view the past. Roads, rivers, canals, and railroad lines connected the economies of our historic places. Now, preservationists are making an effort to interpret these linked resources with fresh understanding. Indiana has four resources in this category. The Indiana General Assembly designated the Wabash River Corridor, the Indiana Department of Transportation designated the Indiana Historic Pathways Byway, and the Historic U.S. 40 National Road and Ohio River are part of the Federal Highway Administration's National Scenic Byway program. These and other corridors and byways provide a historical and developmental context for the individual resources and districts that they encompass. Interpreting and appreciating the natural, cultural, and recreational attractions of these broad areas of Indiana also contribute to making heritage tourism part of the journey and not just the destination.

Old U.S. 40 over Deer Creek

The Planning Process

Indiana's first comprehensive Cultural Resources Management Plan was completed in 1998 and was in effect through 2003. In early 2003, the DHPA staff began the process of preparing the first periodic revision of this plan. Due to the complexities of completing a thorough, responsive, and publicly informed plan revision in just a single year, the DHPA extended the original plan's period through 2004. The two-year revision process followed steps to collect new ideas, re-examine the original plan, review the progress made, consider emerging issues, and gather public input from a broad range of constituents. The following section describes the process used to develop Indiana's Cultural Resources Management Plan for 2005 to 2011.

Review of Other States' Preservation Plans

First, the DHPA staff took the opportunity to review the cultural resource management plan publications prepared by several other State Historic Preservation Offices. Although the National Park Service sets minimum standards for the basic framework, each state is free to expand the structure and content of the preservation plan to best meet its own needs and express its own vision for cultural resource management. The DHPA staff gleaned a number of good ideas from other states that helped guide the direction of the goals, objectives, and strategies as well as the ultimate format of the plan publication.

Assessment of Indiana's 1998-2003 Preservation Plan and DHPA Accomplishments

The DHPA staff revisited the goals, objectives, and strategies from the 1998-2003 plan to assess its own progress. The four broad goal statements were supported by 12 narrower objectives and 84 specific strategies, for a total of 100 plan points. The DHPA considered its programs, duties, and activities from the previous five years and marked its achievements based on the first plan. Some strategies were accomplished routinely by the DHPA, about three-fourths of the strategies had been accomplished multiple times, but a few strategies were never accomplished at all. Overall, staff accomplished 85% of the original strategy items one or more times during the plan period. The

Photo: John Maxwell, DNR.
Artifact: Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology.

results did not mean that the vast majority of action items had been accomplished and were no longer needed; it simply gave an indication of the breadth of the DHPA staff's efforts under the previous plan.

Staff also re-examined the scope of the original plan and concluded that the goals, objectives, and strategies largely covered the range of preservation concerns in Indiana and were still applicable to the DHPA's current mission. In addition, staff agreed that the direction of the 1998-2003 plan should be retained and the original goals, objectives, and strategies provided a good starting point for discussions in the revision process.

Assessment of Emerging Issues and Current Preservation Needs

Staff reconsidered the threats to resources and the opportunities for preservation identified in the 1998-2003 preservation plan and found that virtually all of them still existed. Major problems facing preservation in Indiana include:

- Sprawl development, leapfrog development, and the need for planned growth;
- The need to harness new technology, including GIS applications;
- State and federal highway expansions and extensions;
- Agri-business threats to traditional farmsteads and rural resources; and
- The need to increase diversity in the preservation movement.

Other on-going issues and concerns included:

- Recognition of traditional rural landscapes and formally designed urban landscapes;
- Replacement of historic bridges;
- Demolition of historic schools;
- The decline of historic commercial areas;
- The increasing demand for financial assistance for preservation projects; and
- The continuing need to reach and educate non-traditional audiences.

Together, these issues laid a foundation for initial discussions about the possible directions of the revised plan.

After reviewing all the issues and preservation needs of the state, staff identified six key points for consideration:

- Increase ethnic and cultural diversity in the preservation movement;
- Continue the work of the Indiana Heritage and Culture Council to improve collaboration among a variety of agencies and organizations;
- Continue collaborative efforts to accomplish theme studies;
- Identify and tap new sources of funding for preservation;
- Elevate the status and compensation of cultural resource management professionals; and
- Harness new technology, such as GIS, to improve services and efficiency.

In addition, staff retained the four goals from the 1998-2003 plan because they were still relevant to Indiana's preservation needs:

- Increase public understanding of historic preservation and archaeology;
- Reverse the decline of main streets and downtown commercial areas;
- Strengthen protection efforts and programs for rural and multi-cultural resources; and
- Increase DHPA interaction with other entities that have similar missions and goals.

The list of emerging issues, on-going concerns, new ideas for possible goals and objectives, and the original preservation plan goals resulted in a broad set of plan direction possibilities for consideration by the DHPA staff, the Preservation Plan Advisory Committee, and the public.

Formation of a Preservation Plan Advisory Committee

To help guide the planning process and insure that the state preservation plan addressed the concerns of all Hoosiers, the DHPA assembled a committee consisting of the broadest possible cultural, ethnic, geographic, and organizational interests. Committee members represented the Indiana General Assembly, various state government agencies, municipal government partners, cultural resource-related university programs, local not-for-profit organizations, and preservation consultants. Individuals were chosen from the fields of archaeology, architecture, history, planning, and preservation, as well as specialized interests, such as ethnic and cultural groups, rural concerns, and organizations dedicated to the protection of specific resource types. The Preservation Plan Advisory Committee included 39 people representing many different organizations across the state. A list of this committee is included in the front matter of this publication.

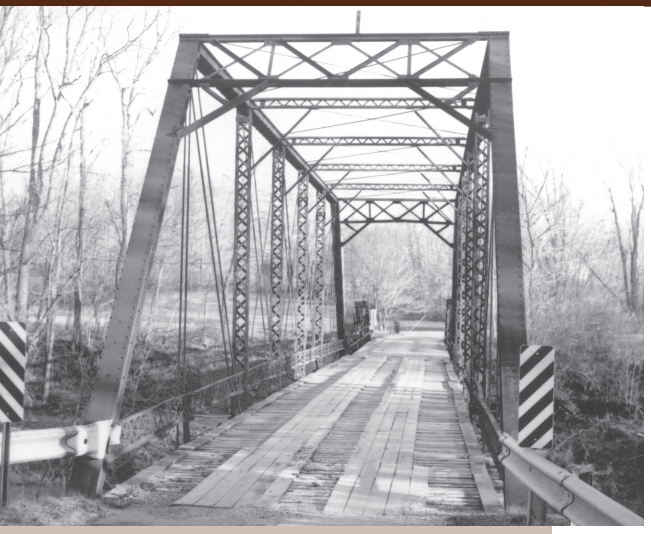
The committee met in 2003 to consider a direction for the revised plan, the list of emerging issues, on-going concerns, and the ten ideas for goal statements. The committee's major comments, concerns, and ideas for goal statements yielded four main ideas for consideration:

- Promote sustainable growth and development in communities;
- Increase engagements with community and academic partners on common issues;
- Increase advocacy efforts for laws, regulations, and funding to benefit preservation; and
- Help communities develop and implement their own vision.

A voting system was designed to gauge the committee's priorities in each of the plan items under discussion. Each participant assigned different priority levels to rank ideas for the plan goals. The DHPA staff used those prioritizations as a starting point to develop a framework of the revised preservation plan. Notably,

Schimpff's Confectionary, Jeffersonville

It is hard to separate candy from the Schimpff family identity; they have been in the confectionary business in the Falls of the Ohio region since well before the Civil War. The first Schimpff candy store in Jeffersonville opened in 1871, and its present location on Spring Street was established twenty years later. Nearly a century after that move, the DHPA awarded a Historic Preservation Fund grant to prepare a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for nearly 60 square blocks of "old town" Jeffersonville, which included the candy store location. In 1990, Warren Schimpff and his wife, Jill, assumed management of the Spring Street store, marking the fifth generation at this location alone. In addition to bringing new life to the candy and soda-fountain business, they undertook expansion to create a museum for display of their considerable collection of candy collectables and memorabilia, adding a tourist attraction to their product line. For this purpose they acquired the storefront building next door. Because of the National Register listing, the Schimpffs were able to rehabilitate this building with financial assistance from the federal and state Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit programs for historic preservation. The museum is now open to the public, providing demonstrations of traditional candy-making procedures as well historical displays.



Owen County Bridge #14

The two-span Owen County Bridge #14 is the oldest extant example of a Rochester Bridge Company steel truss in Indiana. The southern span, a Pratt Thru Truss, was built in 1897 with lattice guardrails, a timber deck, and locally cut stone abutment. The northern span, a Pratt Pony Truss, was joined to the original bridge in 1910. The Owen County Commissioners proposed replacing the bridge in 1997 using Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) funding. However, during the Section 106 review process, the bridge was determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The review process also allowed for public input, which enabled the statewide preservation organization, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, and local preservation groups to express their opposition to replacement of this historic bridge. Taking this into account, the Commissioners decided in 2001 to rehabilitate the bridge using FHWA Transportation Enhancement funding.

the four original goals from the 1998-2003 plan remained at the top of the list as critical issues. In addition, diversifying the preservation movement proved to be a top priority. Staff adopted these top-ranked items as the five goals for the revised plan. Several of the remaining items that received a considerable amount of committee support were inserted into the plan framework as potential objectives.

Regional Public Input Meetings

Staff conducted a series of public input meetings around the state to gather comments and input on the proposed plan. In the spring, summer, and fall of 2003, staff hosted public input sessions in the northeast region (Fort Wayne), the north central region (Elkhart), the northwest region (Lake County), the southeast region (Madison), and the southwest region (Evansville) to insure that public comments were gathered from as many parts of the state as possible.

Several other public input sessions were held as part of the regular meetings of major constituent organizations, including the Indiana Freedom Trails organization and the Affiliate Council of Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. In addition, the session in Fort Wayne was held during the state historic preservation conference, giving it both a regional and statewide audience. Staff made one additional plan presentation to the students in Ball State University's Graduate Preservation Program.

At each meeting, staff described how the plan guided DHPA program efforts, discussed the plan development process, and explained the goal, objective, and strategy format. Participants' comments ranged from problems facing their communities to ideas for accomplishing the goals. Overall, the discussions were productive, the feedback was positive, and the ideas were extremely valuable to the development of a responsive preservation plan. Participants at the public input meetings also prioritized the goals, and the results indicated that the four goals from 1997 were still on target six years later. The five goals in this plan are ranked according to the public's determination of their importance.

Nearly 200 individual comments were recorded by DHPA staff at the public input meetings. Almost all of these comments represented specific ideas for accomplishing the goals and could potentially become plan strategies. Staff organized ideas according to major themes that were suggested by the comments. The themes for each goal included:

- **Goal #1:** preservation education in schools, preservation education for the general public and targeted audiences, dissemination of preservation information, preservation economics issues, broadening the understanding of cultural resources, and archaeology education and partnerships;
- **Goal #2:** technical assistance to communities, financial incentives and preservation economics issues, combating sprawl, promoting the Main Street Program, local master planning and preservation planning, and dissemination of preservation information;
- **Goal #3:** increasing public awareness and protection efforts, technical assistance to communities, partnership opportunities, and combating sprawl;
- **Goal #4:** maintain connections to current partners, outreach to new and non-traditional partners, and specific ideas for preservation program efforts; and
- **Goal #5:** a list of groups to be targeted for inclusion efforts, a list of cultural and ethnic resource types in Indiana, and specific ideas to promote diversity.

The public input themes helped shape the objective statements, while the individual public comments gave ideas for many strategy statements.

Finalizing the Cultural Resources Management Plan

In the 1998-2003 plan, some of the original strategy statements were very broadly worded, such as "Interconnect preservation with environmental agendas." However, most of the original strategy statements were very specific, such as "Develop a training manual for paraprofessional archaeologists to assist in the survey of state lands." Staff noted that broader strategies were accomplished many times, in many different ways, by many different partners. In contrast, narrowly worded strategies were achieved fewer times or sometimes not at all. Staff recognized that broader wording allowed more possibilities for creative accomplishment efforts by more preservation partners and decided to work towards a shorter and more broadly worded plan.

Staff reviewed the public input to refine the spirit of the ideas into an appropriate set of strategies. First, similar and duplicate comments were combined into single statements. Next, strategies were developed by selecting related ideas and devising fewer, broader statements that adequately reflected those items. Finally, staff incorporated some of its own ideas as well as some ideas from the original plan. The result of this process was a revised plan that is shorter than its predecessor and one that the DHPA staff believes will be more responsive and more user-friendly.

A Plan for Cultural Resource Management In Indiana

Indiana's plan for cultural resource management is composed of goals, objectives, and strategies. Goals are very broad statements that address identified opportunities and general needs for preservation activity. Incremental progress can be made toward achieving goals, but the goals themselves may never be totally accomplished. The five goals reflect the major themes that were developed through the planning process. Objectives are narrower statements that give structure to the plan by organizing specific ideas for achieving the goals. Each goal is supported by two or three objectives. Strategies are focused statements that give ideas for specific actions by the DHPA staff, preservation partners, and the general public. Strategies can be accomplished by many different partners through many different activities.

How do we measure success? Repetitive and incremental action by a variety of partners is the key. Success happens when multiple groups undertake repeated activities to accomplish a strategy. The accomplishment of multiple strategies will help achieve an objective. The achievement of several objectives will demonstrate progress toward meeting preservation goals.

Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

I. Increase public understanding and support for historic preservation and archaeology.

In 1997 and again in 2003, planning discussions identified the primary challenge to preservation in Indiana as the general public's lack of understanding of historic and cultural resources and why they deserve to be protected and preserved. Fostering widespread appreciation for historic resources and building a supportive environment for preservation activity begins with education. For example, preservation should be included as part of school curriculum on history, social studies, and languages as a way to instill a preservation ethic in young people. Decision-makers in our communities and government need to consider historic resources and preservation planning. In addition, general education through public outreach programs – such as Indiana Archaeology Month, Historic Preservation Month, the Indiana State Fair, and preservation publications and websites – is an important way to raise awareness of our state's rich and irreplaceable heritage. Education efforts are important for all ages, in all communities, and among all segments of society. Although new and expanded programs continue to

be implemented throughout the state, there are still many opportunities for preservation education.

How can you help reach new audiences to build additional support for preservation and archaeology?

A. Raise public awareness and understanding of cultural resources.

1. Educate the public about Indiana's cultural resources and the benefits of preservation.
2. Foster understanding of the state and federal laws protecting cultural resources.
3. Educate decision-makers who influence the fate of the built environment.

B. Foster preservation and archaeology education experiences for school-aged children and the general public.

1. Encourage educators to use preservation and archaeology subjects and materials in their curriculum.
2. Use heritage sites and resources to enhance history, social studies, and language courses.
3. Promote and participate in local, regional, statewide, and national conferences on cultural resources.
4. Promote and participate in Historic Preservation Month (May) and Indiana Archaeology Month (September).

C. Create a favorable environment for preservation activity.

1. Identify and document cultural resources through professional surveys.
2. List resources in the National Register of Historic Places and the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures.
3. Utilize financial incentives to promote local preservation and archaeology activities.
4. Protect resources through mandated review processes and enforcement of state and federal laws.
5. Foster protection efforts through development of local preservation ordinances and heritage corridors.
6. Use new technology to streamline SHPO duties and strengthen protection efforts.

II. Reverse the decline of main streets and downtown commercial areas.

Suburbanization, ineffective or improper zoning, and unchecked sprawl continue to threaten the sustainability of downtown commercial centers. Competition from mega-store retailers threatens the viability of Main Street businesses by drawing customers away from city centers and locally owned establishments. Despite tax credit opportunities and other investment strategies, the misconception that rehabilitation is more expensive than new construction continues to be an impediment to development in historic areas. The decline of historic business centers emphasizes the need to put preservation in the context of economic development. Asserting the economic benefits and feasibility of preservation in terms of dollars and cents will help promote rehabilitation activities within the context of community planning for zoning, smart growth initiatives, downtown development, and economic revitalization.

What can you do to promote preservation activity in your community?

A. Communicate the advantages of preservation activity in economic terms.

1. Teach preservationists how to understand and speak the language of economics.
2. Use preservation case studies and statistics to get the attention of developers, property owners, and elected officials.
3. Publicize the positive financial impacts and spin-off benefits of preservation activities.

B. Promote preservation activity as a means of sustaining downtowns and historic areas.

1. Adopt the Main Street approach to attract, retain, coordinate, and support local businesses.
2. Work to keep post offices, schools, and government offices as anchors of downtowns and historic neighborhoods.
3. Promote sympathetic reuse and development of under-utilized buildings to create housing and commercial space.
4. Emphasize "livability" in historic areas to attract new businesses and residents.
5. Use heritage tourism efforts to encourage local economic development.

C. Combat the tendency to subsidize sprawl instead of investing in existing resources.

1. Educate decision-makers about the high cost of sprawl development and its negative impacts.
2. Create barriers to sprawl through comprehensive planning, appropriate zoning, and other protection mechanisms.
3. Promote reinvestment in resources and infrastructure in historic downtowns, commercial cores, and neighborhoods.
4. Encourage appropriate infill development in historic urban cores.

III. Strengthen preservation efforts for non-traditional resource types.

Traditionally, the general public has linked preservation with highly visible historic resources such as house museums, Victorian-era neighborhoods, and significant public buildings like county courthouses. Likewise, public recognition of archaeology has often been associated with prehistoric Native American village and earthwork sites. However, the broad spectrum of cultural resources encompasses many "non-traditional" or under-recognized sites that collectively make up the fabric of our Hoosier heritage. Some examples of these non-traditional resources are bridges, cemeteries, Native American tool-making and cache sites, rural and agricultural buildings, vernacular houses and commercial structures, industrial buildings, urban archaeological sites, movie theaters, structures from the recent past, and designed landscapes. Education efforts must include non-traditional resources to increase public awareness of their contribution to Indiana history and identify the threats and challenges to their preservation.

Take a fresh look at your community. What non-traditional resources exist in your region, how are they threatened, and what can be done to preserve them?

A. Raise awareness of the importance of rural resources and landscapes.

1. Foster appreciation of rural resources and landscapes through public education venues.
2. Broaden the public's recognition of resources beyond courthouses, mansions, and historic downtowns.
3. Emphasize the importance of non-traditional resources to the fabric and sense of place of rural communities.

B. Seize opportunities for new protection efforts for non-traditional resource types.

1. Partner with universities, extension offices, land trusts, and conservation groups to promote protection efforts.
2. Advocate for sensitive design of transportation routes to minimize the loss of historic resources.
3. Respond proactively to emerging issues by developing partnerships, programs, and awareness campaigns.
4. Promote increased economic viability of threatened rural and non-traditional resources.
5. Use new technology to disseminate information about the presence and importance of under-recognized resources.

IV. Increase DHPA interaction with other entities that have similar missions.

Partnerships among federal, state, and local agencies and organizations have gone a long way to promote preservation-friendly policies and activity. Increasing collaboration among partners to achieve common goals is essential as many agencies and organizations face increasing challenges with fewer resources at their disposal. However, preservation advocates also need to reach out beyond traditional allies to other partners, such as the planning community, environmental and conservation groups, and merchant and neighborhood associations. Broadening the constituent base by reaching out to groups that may be sympathetic to preservation priorities is as important as strengthening ties among traditional partners.

How can preservation partnerships be forged and strengthened in your community?

A. Maintain and strengthen connections among current preservation partners.

1. Work with other state and federal agencies to streamline review processes.
2. Maintain relationships with local governments, review boards, and not-for-profit organizations.
3. Encourage new communities to join the Certified Local Government Program.

B. Identify and recruit new and non-traditional partners.

1. Look for new preservation partners among resource-oriented groups and organizations.
2. Reach out to the environmental, outdoor recreation, and cultural constituent groups.
3. Educate professionals like realtors, accountants, architects, and developers about preservation.
4. Identify opponents to preservation and seek to educate them about preservation's benefits.

C. Increase the effectiveness of various preservation efforts.

1. Increase communication between preservation partners at all levels.
2. Pursue collaborative efforts between partners to maximize results on common objectives.

V. Increase cultural and ethnic diversity in the preservation movement.

Since 1997, the preservation movement in Indiana has made significant efforts to broaden the diversity of its constituency. These efforts included reaching out to marginalized cultural and ethnic groups, recognizing the importance of their community's heritage, and assisting with programs to protect and preserve their historic resources. Native Americans have inhabited the land that is now Indiana for about twelve thousand years. Western Europeans began arriving and settling as early as the late seventeenth century. Some African-Americans arrived as free men and women; others traveled through or sought refuge in Indiana, fleeing enslavement in the southern United States. More recently, Eastern Europeans and Latin Americans have made Indiana their home. Together, the legacy of these ethnic groups is a part of Indiana's story that has only recently been emphasized in the preservation movement. New efforts such as Indiana's Underground Railroad Initiative and the Jewish Heritage Initiative continue to identify and preserve the diverse cultural heritage of the people and communities that have shaped Indiana's history.

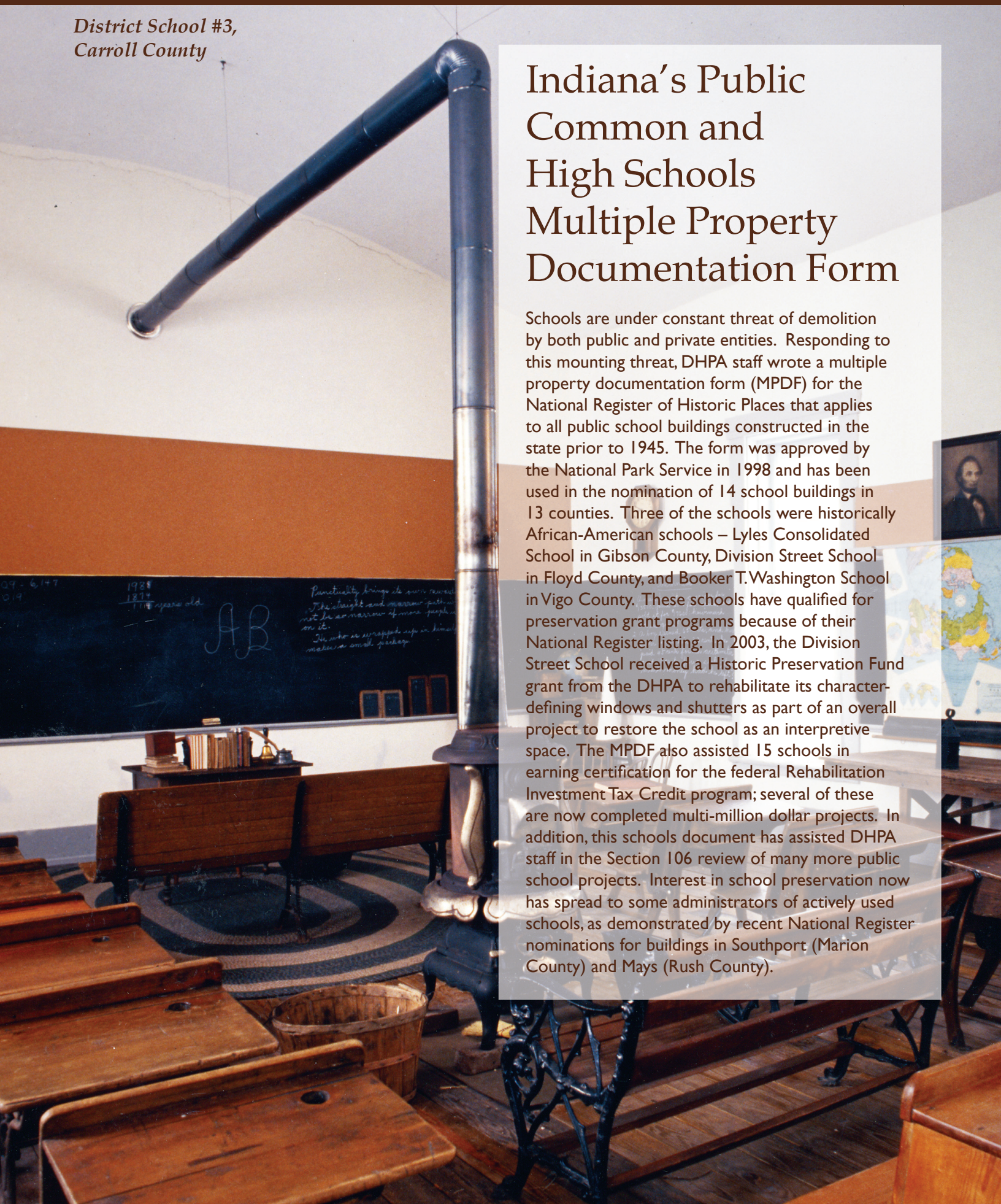
What cultural and ethnic groups left their mark on your community and how can this legacy be preserved?

A. Raise public awareness of Indiana's rich cultural and ethnic heritage.

1. Educate the public about Indiana's prehistoric and historic Native American cultures.
2. Broaden the public's recognition of the historic ethnic groups that shaped Indiana's development.
3. Include present-day cultural and ethnic groups and organizations in the preservation movement.

B. Support efforts to preserve the vestiges of Indiana's cultural and ethnic heritage.

1. Document and protect sites associated with the Underground Railroad in Indiana.
2. Identify and study Native American, African-American, and other ethnic and cultural heritage resources.
3. Look for new opportunities to partner with Indiana's under-represented cultural and ethnic groups.



District School #3, Carroll County

Indiana's Public Common and High Schools Multiple Property Documentation Form

Schools are under constant threat of demolition by both public and private entities. Responding to this mounting threat, DHPA staff wrote a multiple property documentation form (MPDF) for the National Register of Historic Places that applies to all public school buildings constructed in the state prior to 1945. The form was approved by the National Park Service in 1998 and has been used in the nomination of 14 school buildings in 13 counties. Three of the schools were historically African-American schools – Lyles Consolidated School in Gibson County, Division Street School in Floyd County, and Booker T. Washington School in Vigo County. These schools have qualified for preservation grant programs because of their National Register listing. In 2003, the Division Street School received a Historic Preservation Fund grant from the DHPA to rehabilitate its character-defining windows and shutters as part of an overall project to restore the school as an interpretive space. The MPDF also assisted 15 schools in earning certification for the federal Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit program; several of these are now completed multi-million dollar projects. In addition, this schools document has assisted DHPA staff in the Section 106 review of many more public school projects. Interest in school preservation now has spread to some administrators of actively used schools, as demonstrated by recent National Register nominations for buildings in Southport (Marion County) and Mays (Rush County).

A Call to Action

Hoosiers can get involved in the preservation movement in many different ways. It doesn't require significant investment or donating countless hours of volunteer labor. There are many ways to promote heritage preservation, both big and small. The following list is arranged by partner type; find where you fit in and see what you can do.

Neighborhood, Community, and Not-For-Profit Organizations:
Locate offices in a historic building.
Apply for historic preservation grant programs.
Sponsor historic preservation education programs and speakers.
Host Indiana Archaeology Month and Historic Preservation Month activities.
Celebrate ethnic heritage festivals.
Develop and promote heritage tourism attractions.

Businesses:
Buy or lease commercial space downtown or in a historic district.
Take advantage of tax credit opportunities.
Support a historic organization or a local preservation project.
Participate in the Main Street program.
Support improvement programs that benefit preservation.

Government:
Use and promote Indiana's Cultural Resource Management Plan.
Adopt historic preservation plans, ordinances, zoning policies, and tax incentives that benefit preservation and revitalization activities.
Support policies that reduce sprawl and encourage adaptive reuse strategies.
Maintain offices in historic buildings and historic districts.
Increase funding for preservation programs and activities.
Conduct historic and archaeological resource surveys.

Everyone:
Volunteer for a cause or project.
Buy a historic house and research its history.
Join the neighborhood association.
Patronize locally owned stores and restaurants in your downtown or historic areas.
Become a heritage tourist.
Join the historical society or preservation organization in your community.
Support preservation / historical society fundraisers.
Attend Indiana Archaeology Month, Historic Preservation Month, and other heritage events.
Watch a movie, play, or program in a historic theater.
Respect rural resources and the environment...don't litter.
Recycle...preservation is the reuse part of "reduce, reuse, and recycle."

Report vandals and looters of cultural resources to local law enforcement.
Speak out against demolitions and sprawl development.
Advocate for more funding for preservation and archaeology.
Attend city council or county commission meetings.
Talk to elected officials about preservation, revitalization, and sprawl.
Use public transportation.
Get off the interstate and take the scenic route...drive a Scenic Byway.
Be a preservation advocate any way you can.

The DHPA website can direct you to local preservation partners:
www.IN.gov/dnr/historic

Get involved and get others involved.
Preservation can't happen without you!

Indiana Cotton Mill, Cannelton

The Indiana Cotton Mill in Cannelton on the Ohio River is one of the most impressive pre-Civil War industrial mills in the Midwest. Built in the late 1840s, this massive textile factory operated for more than a century. Despite a number of proposed reuse ideas, the mill had remained vacant since the mid-1950s. Unfortunately, most of the proposed redevelopment ideas were not feasible because of the building's remote location and the sparse population base surrounding it. The National Park Service designated the mill as a "Priority 1 Endangered National Historic Landmark" in the mid-1980s, a stigma that remained for more than 15 years as the building continued to deteriorate.

In 1998, the Lincoln Hills Development Corporation initiated efforts to save the mill and purchased the building in the following year. The biggest challenge was assembling a workable financial package for the project. In the end, the list of partners included a number of private investors, philanthropists, foundations, state agencies, and banks. Funding sources included investor equity, low income housing tax credits, rehabilitation investment tax credits, federal Home funds, state Hometown Indiana grant funds, Neighborhood Assistance Program tax credits, Affordable Housing Program grant funds, Save America's Treasures grant funds, loans, and mortgage funds.

In response to a documented need for safe and affordable rental housing in Perry County, the mill was redeveloped into 70 living units. The project also cleaned up a major pollution site on an adjacent parcel of land. The Indiana Cotton Mill reopened in 2002 and has had a major impact on the preservation and revitalization of Cannelton. The $8 million rehabilitation of this "white elephant building" in the middle of a tiny historic river town captured statewide and national attention. This project received awards from the Indiana Housing Finance Authority, the Indiana Association for Community Economic Development, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The DHPA awarded its Outstanding Adaptive Reuse Award to Lincoln Hills Development Corporation in 2003 for this remarkable accomplishment.

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Wabash & Erie Canal Center

Carroll County Wabash & Erie Canal, Inc.

The Carroll County Wabash & Erie Canal, Inc. (CCWEC) is a volunteer-driven organization striving to make Delphi, Indiana a cultural tourism destination by building on the remnants of the town's early history. The Wabash & Erie Canal began operating in 1840 and contributed to the growth and development of Indiana canal towns, like Delphi, until its demise in the mid-1870s. Nearly a century later, in the early 1970s, the CCWEC group recognized the potential of this long-forgotten, local cultural resource. This organization began acquiring narrow strips of land that had once been towpaths along the edges of the canal in order to develop recreational trails. Today, there are five miles of rural trails along Deer Creek and the old canal bed, which has been refilled with clear water. In addition, several parks have been developed along the trail routes. Much of the land for parks and trails was donated by civic-minded citizens and companies that supported the efforts of this local non-profit group.

In 1998, the organization acquired a rare 1873 bowstring pony truss bridge that the county highway department had abandoned near Camden and left to an adjacent property owner. Fearing the liability of an unmaintained bridge, the owner donated it to the CCWEC on the condition that it be relocated and repaired. Using Hometown Indiana grant funds from the DHPA, the organization dismantled, moved, rehabilitated, and reassembled the bridge on existing railroad abutments crossing the canal. Local volunteers, including fourth grade students, donated countless hours of labor to clean, repair, and repaint the bridge that now is a focal point of the Delphi trail system.

The CCWEC also received a transportation enhancement grant from INDOT to construct an interpretive center to educate visitors about the canal, while a Wabash River Heritage Corridor Fund grant from the DHPA assisted design and fabrication of the center's educational exhibits. The canal center features conference and meeting spaces as well as displays about the origin of the nation's canal system, the construction and operation of the canal, and the canal's impact on the development of Delphi. The interpretive center opened in 2003 and, with its watered section of canal, is a truly unique facility.

The Carroll County Wabash & Erie Canal group's ability to recruit and retain volunteers and pursue numerous external funding sources has been essential to its success. The Delphi trails, bridges, and interpretive center are a testament to what a local organization can achieve with vision, hard work, and perseverance.

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African Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison

In 1998, Congress passed the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act to recognize the importance of the Underground Railroad in American history. This Act directed the National Park Service (NPS) to coordinate and facilitate programs with State Historic Preservation Offices to achieve the goals of education, interpretation, and preservation of Underground Railroad history. In response, the DHPA helped establish a statewide volunteer organization, the Indiana Freedom Trails (IFT), which was dedicated to these goals. The DHPA continues to work with the NPS, IFT, communities, local historians, and volunteers to identify, document, and protect Underground Railroad-related sites in Indiana.

One significant site is the former African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church that was built around 1849 in Madison's historically African-American Georgetown neighborhood. This church once served the free black population of the bustling 19th century river town. Through a pilot program funded by the National Park Service, an Underground Railroad research project identified a small gable-front structure as the former A.M.E. Church. Research also discovered that two of the church founders, William and Elijah Anderson, were active in the Underground Railroad in southeastern Indiana before the Civil War. In 2001, Historic Madison, Inc. received a $34,500 Historic Preservation Fund matching grant to acquire the church, which had been used as an apartment for many years. Historic Madison, Inc. plans to stabilize and restore the building for exhibit space and public programming related to Madison's rich African-American and Underground Railroad history.

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402 West Washington Street, Room W274
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2739
Phone: 317.232.1646
Fax: 317.232.0693
Email: dhpa@dnr.IN.gov
www.IN.gov/dnr/historic

Grand Opera House, Terre Haute

DNR
Indiana Department of Natural Resources

INDIANA DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGY